FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XVI, No. 807 April 11-17, 1956

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Reds Issue Peace Appeal

The Soviet Govt. Apr. 17 offered its support for "UN measures directed toward . . . strengthening peace in the area of Palestine and the implementation of the corresponding decisions of the Security Council." The Soviet statement, issued in Moscow by Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, blamed "military alignments which serve the aims of colonialism" for generating friction in the Middle East. But the statement called on both Israel & Arab nations to "refrain from any kind of action" that might increase tension.

Questioned at a Moscow reception Apr. 17 as to whether the Soviet statement could serve as a basis for forthcoming talks in London between British leaders & visiting Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Molotov replied: "Yes, it could lead to that." Moscow dispatches Apr. 17 said the Russian statement overtly avoided criticism of Israel & noted "appreciation" for the role played by Britain & France in the Mid-East.

Reports from London said Apr. 17 that Sir Anthony Eden's Govt. would bring the Middle East into talks with the Russian leaders and urge that the USSR halt shipments of Czech arms to Egypt. [See col. 3, D-E]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said in Washington Apr. 17 that he welcomed any "truly genuine" Russian support for UN Middle East peace moves. [See p. 117F-G3]

Eisenhower Messages Disclosed

Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said in Augusta, Ga. Apr. 12 that Pres. Eisenhower had sent personal messages to both Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel & Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt urging restraint and outlining the present U.S. policy of aid for either side should it be the victim of aggression. [See p. 117F3]

(Sir Winston Churchill said in London Apr. 12 that should Israel be attacked by Egypt, it would become "a measure of honor to make sure that they are not the losers.")

Hammarskjold Seeks Truce

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld continued negotiations in Cairo Apr. 11-14 in an effort to win firm cease-fire pledges from both Israeli & Egyptian Govts. [See p. 117B1] Hammarskjöld opened talks with Egyptian Premier Gamel Abdel Nasser Apr. 11, reportedly to present a concrete UN cease-fire plan, then met with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

The Secy. Gen. Apr. 12 released through the UN Security Council texts of correspondence with Israeli & Arab leaders in which each side pledged itself to observe the 1949 Israeli-Egypt armistice agreement [see Vol. IX, p. 61B] but reserved the right to armed defense. A letter from Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion to Hammarskjöld, made public at the UN in New York Apr. 12, charged Egypt with further Fedayeen raids despite Premier Nasser's assurances they had been halted. [See p. 117G2]

Cairo reports said Apr. 13 that Egypt had "virtually accepted" an 8-point UN peace plan and Hammarskjöld had answered Israel's Apr. 12 charges & requested Israeli assurances against Gaza Strip attacks. Accompanied by Gen. E. L. M. Burns, head of the UN Palestine Truce Org., Hammarskjöld left Cairo Apr. 14 for a tour of the Gaza zone, stopped briefly at Lydda & continued on to his peace mission hq. in Beirut.

Rejects Suez Issue

UN sources said Apr. 16 that Hammarskjöld had rejected Israeli requests for consideration of the Egyptian Suez Canal blockade of Israeli shipping, citing the Apr. 4 Security Council resolution delineating his peace mission powers [see p. 111B-E1]. Hammarskjöld left Beirut Apr. 17 to open negotiations with Israeli Prime Min. Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem.

Palestine Clashes Continue

Gaza zone dispatches said that attacks by Egyptian Fedayeen continued sporadically Apr. 11-16 throughout the Gaza-Beersheba-Tel Aviv area with an Israeli rabbi & 3 children reported killed Apr. 11 near Tel Aviv. The Israeli AF reported that a British-built Vampire jet of the Egyptian AF had been shot down over the central Negev Apr. 12 after a 4-plane Egyptian formation was intercepted by Israeli jets. The Egyptian AF claimed to have downed a French-made Israeli Ouragan jet in the same clash. [See p. 117E1-E3]

Week in Headlines

International

Russia appealed to Israel, Arabs to avoid war, pledged support of UN pacification measures; Hammarskjöld pressed Israeli, Arab leaders for cease-fire.

Red bloc announced dissolution of Cominform.

Norstad named to succeed Gruenther as NATO commander.

Spanish industrial workers defied ban on strikes.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower vetoed farm bill combining "soil bank" plan with Admin.-opposed rigid price supports at 90% of parity.

Kefauver lost bid for strong support in N.J. Democratic Presidential primary.

Labor columnist Victor Riesel threatened with blindness after acid-throwing attack.

Negro singer Nat Cole attacked by white pro-segregationists during Birmingham concert.

Israel Seeks More Jets

Paris reports Apr. 16 said the Israeli Govt. had applied to buy 12 more Mystere IV jet fighters. The French Govt. was said to have previously sold Israel 12 Mysteres & 12 Ouragan jets [see p. 111B2]. Canadian External Affairs Min. Pearson said in Ottawa Apr. 17 that Israel had asked permission to buy "between 20 & 36 F-86 jets" from Canada & that the U.S. had stated it had no objection to the sale. [See pp. 118B1, 111B1]

(Rep. Emanuel Celler [D., N.Y.] said Apr. 15 that under terms of the Czech-Egyptian arms pact Egypt would get 6 Russian submarines that would soon be in the Mediterranean "manned by Communist technicians.") [See p. 98G1]

Zionists Raid Egyptian Consulate

22 teenaged Jewish youths invaded the lounge of the Egyptian Consulate in New York Apr. 13 & occupied it for more than an hour to hold memorial services for victims of Egypt's Fedayeen raiders.

U.S. Avoids METO Membership

U.S. Dep. State Undersecy. Loy W. Henderson told the opening session of the METO (Baghdad Pact) Council in Teheran Apr. 16 that the U.S. would join in the alliance's economic & military aid programs. He did not refer to invitations to full U.S. membership extended Apr. 16 by Premiers Nuri as-Said of Iraq & Hussein Ala of Iran.* Henderson, chief U.S. observer at the METO Council meeting, implied that Egyptian opposition to the pact weighed in the U.S. decision

* Other chief Council delegates: Premiers Chaudry Mohammed Ali of Pakistan & Adnan Menderes of Turkey, British Defense Min. Sir Walter Monckton.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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not to accept membership. "It is our sincere desire to retain close, friendly & effective ties with other nations in the area," he said. [See p. 10-B1]

Eisenhower Admin. sources said in Washington Apr. 15 that special economic aid planned for the METO nations would be geared to foreign aid requests now before Congress, which included $100 million for a regional Middle East fund [see p. 92F1]. Teheran reports said Apr. 14 that pact members were pressing for U.S. funds to cover projects involving more than one nation, rather than single-nation aid allotments common until now. The METO Ministerial Council Apr. 17 approved plans to pool police resources in a combined drive against subversion in member states.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reds Abandon Cominform

Dissolution of the Cominform (Information Office of the Communist & Workers' Parties) was announced simultaneously Apr. 17 in the Russian, satellite & West European Communist press in statements issued by the Central Coms. of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Czech & French CPs. The statements said that, in view of "the modifications that have taken place in the international situation in the past few years," member parties "recognized that the office as constituted in 1947 has exhausted its uses" and "should cease its activities, and the Information Office organ, *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy,* should cease publication."

The Italian CP newspaper *L'Unita* quoted the dissolution order as saying the move was undertaken to overcome "splits in the working class" & reinforce "working class unity." It said that the ex-Cominform members would battle "according to the particular national conditions of their own countries" and would "find new useful methods of establishing links with each other."

(Moscow dispatches said Apr. 16 that the Cominform dissolution reportedly had been demanded by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in return for reconciliation with the Soviet bloc [see Vol. XV, p. 255E-F1]. Tito had attacked Stalin's domination of Cominform policies & been ousted from the group in 1948. Immediately after the break, Cominform hq. had been shifted from Belgrade to Bucharest.) [See Vol. VII, pp. 206B-207A]

Gruenther to Retire

The North Atlantic Council in Paris announced Apr. 13 it had approved the choice of USAF Gen. Lauris Norstad, 49, NATO Air Dep. Commander, to succeed Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, 57, late this year as Supreme Commander of Allied (NATO) Forces, Europe. The council acted at the request of Pres. Eisenhower, who had accepted Gruenther's request for retirement from the U.S. Army and nominated Norstad as his successor.

Mr. Eisenhower's letter expressed "deep regret" over Gruenther's decision to retire and said it was based on "personal considerations." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said there was "absolutely no connection" between Gruenther's retirement and recent controversy in Germany & other NATO countries over his recent statements on NATO strategy & defense capabilities. [See p. 18C2]

Wide World

GRUENTHER NORSTAD

Gruenther told newsmen in Paris Apr. 13 he thought a change in the NATO supreme command every 3 yrs. would avert "danger of stagnation of ideas & less vigor in the organization." (Gruenther had been NATO commander since July 1953.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 152G]

Gen. Norstad, born Mar. 24, 1907 in Minneapolis & son of Norwegian Lutheran minister, was youngest man in U.S. history to attain 4-star rank (1952). Graduated from West Point 1930, entered Army AF, was Staff Chief for Air Intelligence when U.S. entered World War II. Made brig. gen. at 36, commanded 12th Army AF in Mediterranean Theater during World War II. Made Commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe (1950), Commander of Allied Air Forces in Central Europe (1951), NATO Deputy Air Commander (since 1953). Married, one daughter. [See Vol. XII, pp. 230C, 184C]

Germans Oppose Support Payments

West German Govt. sources disclosed Apr. 6 that notes had been sent to the U.S., Britain, France & Belgium reiterating West Germany's refusal to pay 32 million marks ($760 million) yearly toward support of NATO forces serving in West Germany. Renewal of the troop-support agreement, signed when West Germany assumed sovereignty in 1955, had been asked by the Western Big 3 after Bonn Finance Min. Fritz Schaeffer said in January that the payments would not be continued. The retiring U.S. Army Commander in Europe, Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, told the Imperial Defense College in London Apr. 5 that the support disagreement had stalled negotiations for a status-of-forces treaty needed to cover legal aspects of NATO operations in West Germany. [See p. 43C2]

(The West German Bundesrat [Upper House] voted by 26-4 Mar. 23, on first reading of the Adenauer Govt.'s conscription bill, to cut the Bundeswehr [Fed. Armed Forces] draft term to 12 mos., rather than 18 mos., as proposed by the Govt. The Bundesrat, meeting Mar. 16 in Berlin, had voted final legal authorization for the 500,000 man army pledged by Germany [see Vol. XV, p. 398E1]. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Mar. 17 that there was no incompatibility between the Bundeswehr build-up & world disarmament hopes. Defense Min. Theodore Blank said Mar. 27 that 96,000 West Germans would be under arms by the end of 1956.) [See p. 1F3]

Warned on Soviet Aims

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson said in Ottawa Apr. 12 that the main objective of Soviet policy, as outlined by First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev at the recent Soviet CP Congress, remained withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe & the dissolution of NATO. Gen. Omar N. Bradley told a Senate Subcom. on the AF in Washington Apr. 16 that Soviet propaganda was "beginning to have an effect on the integrity of NATO." Bradley cited the Icelandic request for withdrawal of NATO forces. [See pp. 111E3-112A2]

Naval Maneuvers Staged

U.S., British, French, Greek, Italian, Turkish & Portuguese forces Apr. 13 opened "Medflex Dragon," a NATO naval training exercise in the Mediterranean area. 250 aircraft & 100 vessels were reported taking part in the exercise, commanded by British Adm. Sir Guy Grantham from NATO's Malta hq. [See Vol. XV, p. 223A-B3]

U.S. Asks German, Korean Unity

Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London, told Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Apr. 13 that solution of East-West political questions, including German & Korean unification, was not essential for partial disarmament but must parallel development of the mutual trust needed for long range disarmament accord.

(The Soviet delegation continued to withhold its reply on a draft world disarmament treaty proposed by the U.S. Apr. 3 [see p. 109C2-D3], reportedly for the impending arrival in Britain of Soviet Premier Bulganin & CP First Secy. Khrushchev.)

Bonn Plans Moscow Talks

Stassen emphasized the need for a solution to the German problem again at the Apr. 16 Disarmament Subcom. session, reportedly in response to reaction from Bonn, where West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano said Apr. 13 that Dr. Wilhelm Haas, German Amb. to Moscow, would "very soon take the initiative over German reunion" directly with Russia.

Bonn dispatches Apr. 13 said the German decision to approach Russia directly had been made by vacationing Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Asconia, Switz. Apr. 9, and was the result of domestic political pressures & French Premier Guy Mollet's statement Apr. 2 that disarmament should have priority over German unity [See p. 118E2-B3]

German newspapers Apr. 14 hailed the proposed unilateral action on unification, but reports of Allied &

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

U.S. criticism led Adenauer & von Brentano Apr. 14 to issue assurances that West Germany would seek only to give Moscow its viewpoint on reunification and not to open negotiations. [See p. 106D2]

(The West German Bundestag [Lower House] Apr. 12 approved a treaty of friendship, navigation & commerce with the U.S., signed in Washington in 1955.) [See Vol. XV, p. 241F3]

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Spanish Forgn. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo said in New York Apr. 16 he had requested extension of the U.S. military agreements with Spain to cover complete re-equipping of the Spanish Army & its installations. Artajo also asserted that economic aid afforded Spain under the 1953 agreement was insufficient & should be supplemented by heavy U.S. capital investment in Spanish industry. Artajo, who arrived in the U.S. Apr. 8 for a formal visit, ended talks with State Secy. John Foster Dulles in Washington Apr. 12 [see Vol. XV, p. 359B3]. He was reported to have approached the Mexican Delegation to the UN in New York Apr. 17 & proposed establishment of diplomatic relations. (Mexico still recognized the Spanish Republican Govt.)

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Apr. 2 that India had "recently finalized" an order for British arms after munitions talks with both Britain & Russia. He answered queries in New Delhi on a reported Soviet offer of Ilyushin-28 jet bombers at ½ price & said that, despite the British order, India was "not committed or tied down to any country for arms." "Russia had made no offer to us, but we made inquiries in Russia . . . concerning military & civil aircraft." London dispatches said Apr. 1 that the British arms sale, expedited by intervention of First Sea Lord Adm. Earl Mountbatten, included about 40 Canberra jet bombers, 40 Centurion tanks & other equipment. (U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles had said Mar. 9 while visiting New Delhi that the U.S. would aid India through the UN should Pakistan launch an attack over the Kashmir dispute. Dulles reportedly had sought to assure Nehru that U.S. arms aid to Pakistan was not a threat to India. Brig. Gen. John J. O'Hara, a U.S. mutual security program official, said Apr. 9 in Karachi that slow delivery of U.S. aircraft to Pakistan was due to prior USAF needs.) [See pp. 118A3-119A2]

Tunisian Nationalist leader Habib Bourguiba, elected president of the first Tunisian Natl. Assembly Apr. 8, was named Premier Apr. 11 by the Bey of Tunis, Mohammed el-Amin. The Assembly, meeting in Tunis Apr. 13, unanimously adopted a Tunisian Constitution depriving the Bey of legislative powers & vesting sovereignty in the Tunisian people as citizens of a "free, independent & sovereign state." Bourguiba's Cabinet anounced Apr. 14: *Premier, Pres. Council of Mins., Forgn. Min., Defense Min.*—Bourguiba; *Vice Premier*—Bahi Ladgham; *Interior*—Taieb Mehiri; *Justice*—Ahmed Mestiri; *Commerce & Industry*—Ferjani ben Hadj Amar; *Agri.*—Mustapha Filali; *Eductn.*—Lamine Chabbi; *Health*—Hamoud Makeri; *Social Affairs*—Mohammed Chakroun; *Finance*—Hedi Nouira; *State Secys.*—Bechir ben Yahmed (Information), Azouz Rebai (Youth & Sports). [See pp. 91G1-D2, 89B-E1]

Algerian reports Apr. 11-15 said 283 rebels & more than 20 French soldiers had been killed in fighting in mountainous Western Algeria. A rebel band was said to have ambushed & killed 20 Forgn. Legionnaires while pretending to surrender near Nedromah Apr. 11. Legionnaires reportedly led new French conscripts into battle for the first time Apr. 14. Helicopter-borne troops reported 14 rebels killed near Gounod Apr. 15 [see p. 118E-F1]. French State Min. (ex-Premier) Pierre Mendès-France conferred with Premier Guy Mollet & expressed discontent over the Govt's Algerian policy after the Cabt. Apr. 11 had approved plans for the dispatch to Algeria of 2,000 reservists daily [see p. 118C1]. Mollet Apr. 13 renewed offers to negotiate a cease fire but rejected political talks with rebel leaders [see p. 78C-E3]. The Algerian Front of Natl. Liberation, in a White Paper to the UN Apr. 13, urged creation of a UN good offices commission to end Algerian strife & negotiate Algerian independence [see p. 110D3]. The French CP Apr. 14 called for "broadest" & "most vigorous" protests against military action in Algeria [see p. 110E3]. A reported rebel answer to Mollet, published in the Tunisian weekly *Action* Apr. 15, said that fighting would cease when France recognized Algerian demands for independence, a sovereign state, election of a constituent assembly & land reform. [See p. 99G2-A3]

Moroccan Union of American Base Workers Apr. 12 ended a 4-day strike at U.S. bases in Morocco when U.S. authorities agreed to open talks on a new wage scale & 2-yr. labor contract. The 6,800-member union had demanded a 5,000 fr. ($14.30) monthly increase [see p. 78A3]. Moroccan settlers greeted French State Min. Pierre Mendès France with cries of "to the gallows," but natives cheered him when he arrived in Casablanca Apr. 15 to address a Radical Socialist party congress. [See col. 2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Farm Bill

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 15 vetoed the controversial "Agricultural Act of 1956" (HR12), which would have set up the Eisenhower soil-bank program but also would have restored Admin.-opposed rigid 90%-of-parity price supports on "basic" crops. (This was the 67th bill Mr. Eisenhower had vetoed since taking office.)

The President explained his veto to the nation in a radio-TV address the same evening. He said that "in the months ahead it [the bill] would hurt more farmers than it would help. In the long run it would hurt all farmers. It was a bad bill for the country." Congress' failure to enact "a good farm law . . . leaves us with but 2 courses of action," he said. "First, we shall use the administrative tools . . . to help farmers get more of the income they deserve on this year's crops. 2d, we shall look to the Congress to enact the soil bank I asked for in January." He said he had been told that vetoing the bill was "risky . . . in an election year" but that, as "no political expert," he had followed his "one rule" of trying "to find out what is the right as I see it" and of testing every major problem by his "one yardstick": "is it good for America?"

The President's veto message said: "Bad as some of the provisions of this bill are, I would have signed it if in total it could be interpreted as sound & good for farmers & the nation. After the most careful analysis I conclude that the bill is contradictory & self-defeating . . . and that it would lead to such serious consequences in additional surpluses & production controls as to further threaten the income & the welfare of our farm people." Among provisions making HR12 "unacceptable" were (1) the return to rigid 90% supports, (2) dual parity for wheat, corn, cotton & peanuts, (3) mandatory price supports for feed grains and (4) multiple price plans for wheat & rice; these provisions would "increase the amount of government control and further add to our price-depressing surpluses." [See pp. 119G2-120D1]

Urges Soil Bank, Raises Aid

In both his veto message & his TV address Apr. 16, Mr. Eisenhower called on Congress to repass the soil-bank part of the vetoed bill but to add a new provision authorizing the Admin. to give 50% advances on soil-bank payments immediately after July 1. He said this could add $500 million to farmers' incomes in the current crop year.

Mr. Eisenhower simultaneously announced that the Admin. would give farmers additional 1956 aid (estimated at more than $500 million) by: (1) setting price supports at "at least 82½% of parity" on wheat, corn, cotton, rice & peanuts and providing "a separate support for corn not under acreage control in the commercial corn area"; (2) increasing the support price of manufacturing milk to $3.25 a cwt. & the support price of butter to 58.6¢ a lb.; (3) "strengthening the prices of perishable farm commodities" (the President said, "We will have well over $400 million for that purpose [supporting perishables] for the 12 months beginning July 1").

Congressional Votes on Bill

The vetoed farm bill, worked out by a joint Congressional conference

committee, had been passed and sent to the President Apr. 11 by 237-181 House vote & 50-35 Senate vote.

In the House, 48 farm-state Republicans joined 189 Democrats in voting for the bill. It was opposed by 146 Republicans & 35 Democrats, the latter mainly from the East & urban areas. Before passage, a Republican effort to drop 90% supports in favor of flexible props [see p. 120C1] was defeated by 238-181 House vote (211 D. & 27 R. vs. 167 R. & 14 D.).

The Senate vote:

For passage: 35 Dems.—Barkley (Ky.), Bible (Nev.), Clements (Ky.), Daniel (Tex.), Douglas (Ill.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Fulbright (Ark.), George (Ga.), Gore (Tenn.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kerr (Okla.), Laird (W.Va.), Lehman (N.Y.), Long (La.), Mansfield (Mont.), McClellan (Ark.), McNamara (Mich.), Morse (Ore.), Murray (Mont.), Neely (W.Va.), Neuberger (Ore.), Russell (Ga.), Scott (N.C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Symington (Mo.), Wofford (S.C.). **15 Repubs.**—Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (S.D.), Curtis (Neb.), Dworshak (Ida.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Langer (N.D.), Martin (Ia.), McCarthy (Wis.), Mundt (S.D.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Thye (Minn.), Welker (Ida.), Wiley (Wis.), Young (N.D.).

Vs. Passage: 31 Repubs.—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Barrett (Wyo.), Beall (Md.), Bender (O.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (O.), Bridges (N.H.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Case (N.J.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Flanders (Vt.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hruska (Neb.), Jenner (Ind.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Pa.), Millikin (Colo.), Payne (Me.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Watkins (Utah), Williams (Del.). **4 Dems.**—Eastland (Miss.), Holland (Fla.), Kennedy (Mass.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.).

Paired for: Dems. Monroney (Okla.), Magnuson (Wash.), Chavez (N.M.), Johnson (Tex.). **Paired against:** Dems. Green (R.I.), Pastore (R.I.), Robertson (Va.), Anderson (N.M.). **Not voting or paired** but announced as against: Byrd (D., Va.), Smathers (D., Fla.), Ives (R., N.Y.).

Reaction to Veto

Most Republicans denounced the farm bill as a "monstrosity" and lauded the President's "courage" in vetoing it. Exceptions were largely from the farm belt. Rep. Wint Smith (R., Kan.) complained Apr. 16 that the veto made "no sense or logic," would cost the seats of "about 15 Republican Congressmen from the Midwest." Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) said the President had reneged on 1952 campaign promises and warned: "Only a fool would believe a single plank" of the next GOP platform; "farmers who have been lied to once are going to look askance at future promises made in the platform."

Democrats in general assailed the veto. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said Apr. 17, "I don't think he gave any convincing reasons for the veto; I don't think he even gave a good excuse." Adlai E. Stevenson said in Southern Pines, N. C. Apr. 16 that the veto showed the President's "reluctance to face the facts of the farm depression." Stevenson had said in Miami Apr. 12 that the bill was not "perfect" but would "do the first part of the job," would "help return a fair income to the producers of basic commodities." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) had urged against a veto. He told reporters in Winter Haven, Fla. Apr. 12 that the bill was "noteworthy & good," that its best feature was in "separating the problem of the farm surplus from the problem of the farm income."

Veto of the bill had been urged Apr. 12 by Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Fed. pres., but opposed by Herschel D. Newsom, Natl. Grange master, & by James G. Patton, Natl. Farmers Union pres.

Support Prices Set

The Agriculture Dept. Apr. 17 set 1956 cotton price supports at 82½% of parity or an average of 28.85¢ a lb., compared to 31.7¢ (90% of parity) in 1955 & 31.81¢ in the vetoed bill. Mr. Eisenhower had announced Apr. 16 that wheat supports would average $2 a bu. (84% of parity, as against the previously announced 75% or $1.81), corn at $1.50 a bu. (86%, compared with 81%, or $1.40, previously announced) & rice at $4.50 a cwt. (83%, as against the previously announced 75%, or $4.04). [See p. 54G1]

(The Agri. Dept. reported Apr. 12 that during the 9 months ended Mar. 31 it gave away 1,400,200,000 lb. of surplus food valued at $415 million to the school lunch program, public institutions and welfare agencies.) [See pp. 106E-F1, 13F2]

Lauds GOP 'Principles'

Pres. Eisenhower told GOP leaders Apr. 17, at the concluding session of a 2-day Republican conference in Washington, that "all Americans—Republicans, independents & soundthinking Democrats — can rally" around the forthcoming GOP platform because it would express these "principles of the Republican program":

(1) 'The individual is of supreme importance. . . . Every American of every race & creed should enjoy equally the rights & privileges of free citizens in a free nation."

(2) "The spirit of our people is the strength of our nation. The ultimate values of mankind are spiritual. These values include liberty, human dignity, opportunity & equal rights & justice. . . ."

(3) "America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper. . . ."

(4) "Government must have a heart as well as a head. . . . Government should increase & strengthen personal & family security without impairing the self-respect, the initiative of the individual to provide his own."

(5) "Courage in principle, cooperation in practice make freedom positive. . . ."

(6) "The purpose of government is to serve, never to dominate. . . ."

(7) "To stay free we must stay strong. We must gird ourselves with sufficient military strength to discourage resort to war and protect our nation's vital interests; we must help to strengthen the collective defense of free nations against those who would seek their ends through aggression. . . ."

(8) "Under God, we espouse the cause of freedom & justice & peace for all peoples. . . ." [See p. 112B1-B2]

Other Presidential News

The $760 million Upper Colorado River project bill (S500) was signed by Pres. Eisenhower in Augusta, Ga. Apr. 11. (The President ended a one-week work-&-play vacation in Augusta and flew back to Washington Apr. 15.) He said S500 "represents what I believe in—treating a whole river valley as a unit. . . . It goes from top to bottom. It recognizes . . . that water is getting to be one of our most valuable resources." [See p. 113D2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 11 designated Asst. State Secy. Livingston Tallmadge Merchant, 52, to succeed Robt. Douglas Stuart, 70, as Amb. to Canada. [See p. 82A1] . . . The President Apr. 13 designated James Durfee, 58, of Madison, Wis. as CAB chairman. Durfee's appointment to the CAB had been confirmed by the Senate Apr. 12. . . . Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 14 appointed Edw. V. Rickenbacker, Eastern Air Lines chrmn., to the Natl. Advisory Com. on Aeronautics.

POLITICS

Kefauver Loses N.J. Primary

An uncommitted slate headed by Gov. Robert B. Meyner won 35½ of the 36 Democratic Natl. Convention votes at stake in the N. J. Presidential primary Apr. 17. The remaining ½ vote went to Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), who had predicted he would win at least 10 N. J. delegate votes. Meyner & his unpledged slate were believed to favor Adlai E. Stevenson.

In the non-binding Presidential preferential voting, Kefauver also ran ar behind Pres. Eisenhower, who won all 38 GOP Natl. Convention votes. On the basis of nearly complete returns, Mr. Eisenhower had 325,570 votes, as against 109,694 for Kefauver & 2,144 write-in votes for Stevenson, 3,436 write-in votes for Meyner. [See p. 120G2-A3]

Campaign Developments

Stevenson. Views expressed by Stevenson while stumping the South:

To reporters in Atlanta Apr. 3—"The Eisenhower Admin. has encouraged alliances & Arab rearmament in disregard of tensions & animosities, thereby opening the area to Communist penetration. War must be prevented, not only to save the life of Israel but because it would certainly spread."

In Daytona Beach, Fla. Apr. 11—The U.S. should give Israel, an endangered state, defensive arms "to prevent aggression" rather than merely pledge "support to Israel if that state should be subjected to aggression." "We should make it clear that we will not tolerate aggression."

In Miami Apr. 12—If elected, he would "use the power & resources of this nation to cut down killing & crippling disease with all the vigor we use to stop the killing & crippling [of] war." Social security benefits should be extended to totally disabled persons before retirement age.

In Pensacola, Fla. Apr. 14—Pres. Eisenhower spoke "with entire satisfaction about the condition of NATO" although "he must know that every recent report . . . from Europe shows that NATO has never been so weak & shaky." "Swift action" was needed "to restore the vitality & strength of the NATO alliance." If elected, Stevenson would follow Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi's suggestion "and build NATO into something approaching a social & economic community."

Kefauver. Views of Kefauver:

In San Francisco Mar. 22—The NLRB had been "packed" with a "big-business majority," which had excluded from NLRB jurisdiction ⅓ or ¼ of workers previously covered and stripped workers "even of the diminishing safeguards left in the Taft-Hartley Act."

In Miami Apr. 4—If top Israeli & Arab leaders sat down with U.S., French & British representatives to discuss frankly the Middle East's "very dangerous situation," it "might bring the understanding & peace we seek." The U.S. & other Western nations should give Israel arms to restore the military balance broken by shipment of Czech arms to Egypt. The U.S. should tell the world "we will not sit idly by and see a brave little democratic nation suffer aggression."

In Winter Haven, Fla Apr. 12—He would lower taxes on small businesses to let them have more capital for development.

To reporters in Miami Apr. 14—When Pres. Eisenhower commanded NATO, he had said NATO must be "strengthened & developed. . . . The blame for doing nothing [to strengthen NATO] rests with the Admin. & the President." Mr. Eisenhower's failure might be a reason for Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther's retirement from NATO. [See p. 126B2]

Truman. Ex-Pres. Truman charged at the Iowa Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Des Moines Apr. 11 that Pres. Eisenhower was a "do-nothing President" who had "deceived" the farmers

of "political betrayal." Mr. Eisenhower, he said, had pledged while campaigning for the Presidency that he would help the farmer "obtain his full parity, 100% parity," and had guaranteed to keep 90% price supports. For the past 3 years, however, the President "has personally been doing all he could to keep Congress from raising. . . . support prices," Truman declared. (Stevenson said in Key West, Fla. Apr. 12 that he thought Truman "very close to the mark" in calling Mr. Eisenhower a "do-nothing President." But GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall charged in Washington Apr. 15 that Truman had been "one of the worst Presidents in American history" and was "disgruntled, frustrated . . . jealous of Pres. Eisenhower.") Truman told the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Scranton, Pa. Mar. 17 that the Eisenhower Admin. "deceived" the American people by saying "we are winning the battle of freedom versus communism when in fact we are losing ground." Truman told the Overseas Press Club in New York Apr. 4 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles "tells us that the Soviet policy has already failed & is bankrupt" although actually the Soviet economy never had been stronger and its policy never "more aggressive than it is now—in its new form of economic & political penetration." [See pp. 76G2, 61A1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Congress. The House, by voice vote Apr. 16, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR9424) requiring 90 days' notice to the Atty. General & FTC for the merger of firms whose combined assets totalled $10 million or more. Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said Pres. Eisenhower "strongly" backed the bill. [See p. 46C-D2] . . . A $2 billion military construction authorization was passed by 377-3 House vote (Reps. H. R. Gross [R,. Ia.], Fred Marshall [D., Minn.] & H. Carl Andersen [R., Minn.] opposed) and sent to the Senate Apr. 12. It would authorize more than $400 million for overseas & $393 million for secret projects, $36,600,000 for Army facilities to test & develop missiles, $11,600,000 to expand facilities at Idaho Falls, Ida. for developing an atomic-powered plane & funds for new Navy jet airbases at Meridian, Miss. ($8,200,000) & Lemoore, Calif. ($10 million). [See p. 19F1-A2]

A resolution to create a joint Congressional "watchdog" committee to keep an eye on the Central Intelligence Agency was defeated Apr. 11 by 59-27 Senate vote after members of the Senate Armed Forces & Appropriations subcommittees handling CIA matters warned that U.S. intelligence & the lives of intelligence agents would be endangered. The resolution had been sponsored by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) & 34 other Senators and approved by the Senate Rules Com. Feb. 24. Mansfield argued that currently there was no way of finding out whether the U.S. intelligence system was being run efficiently. Even the CIA budget was kept secret, funds coming largely through masked appropriations requests forwarded by other agencies. Some sources estimated its annual expenditures at over $1 billion. [See pp. 27G3-28A1]

Members of a House Appropriations subcommittee revealed Apr. 12 that it had dropped from the U.S. Information Agency budget $7,950,000 for converting a demobilized aircraft carrier into a world-circling exhibition hall for showing 3-dimensional movies and exhibits of peaceful uses of atomic energy & other samples of the U.S.' peaceful aims. [See pp. 112G1-B2, 100F1-A2, 19A-B2, E2] . . . Liberalization of the McCarran-Walter immigration law was urged by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. at Senate Immigration subcommittee hearings Apr. 13. He urged adoption of Admin. bills to (a) increase annual entries from 154,657 to 219,461 by switching the yearly quota from 1/6 of 1% of the U.S.' white population in 1920 to 1/7 of 1% of the 1950 population; (b) allow unused quotas to be used by other areas on the same continent as the country having the unfilled quota; (c) allow the State Secy. to waive fingerprinting of some aliens. Richard Arens, subcommittee counsel, said the proposal to shift quotas would "change the cultural pattern of our immigration from northern & western Europe" to southern & eastern Europe. Brownell replied that he did "not recognize cultural patterns." [See pp. 87B1, 52C3-53F1]

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Nat (King) Cole, 37, Negro popular singer, was rushed by 6 white men and knocked down on the stage of the Birmingham (Ala.) Municipal Auditorium Apr. 11 while performing before an all-white audience. Police arrested the intruders & the audience gave Cole an ovation. (He continued the performance but canceled a later one same night in the Birmingham auditorium, also canceled scheduled appearances in Greenville, S.C., Charlotte & Raleigh, N.C. and Atlanta.) Birmingham police said the intruders had planned to make a pro-segregation speech to Cole's audience. White Citizens Council leaders, although campaigning in Alabama against jazz "Negro music," denied that they were implicated in the attack on Cole. [See p. 102B3]

Victor Riesel, 41, labor columnist for the N.Y. *Mirror* & Hall Syndicate, suffered severe eye burns Apr. 5 when an unidentified man accosted him off Broadway near New York's Times Sq. & threw sulphuric acid in his face. Riesel, crusader against labor racketeering, had just conducted a radio broadcast in which he denounced leaders of Local 138 of the Intl. Union of Operating Engrs., whose ex-pres., Wm. C. DeKoning Sr., was under 18-mo. sentence for extortion. Rewards totaling $45,000, including $10,000 offered by the *Mirror* & Hall Syndicate & $1,000 by Local 138, had been posted Apr. 17 for capture of Riesel's assailant. Riesel remained hospitalized & in danger of permanent blindness. [See Vol. XIV, p. 124B3; XII, 96P]

FOREIGN

Britain. The Govt.'s 1956-57 budget, presented in the House of Commons Apr. 17 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold Macmillan, provided for a "premium bond" investment lottery that would offer non-interest-bearing £1 ($2.80) Govt. bonds whose holders would qualify for a quarterly drawing for tax-free prizes of £1,000 ($2,800). The budget, designed to check price inflation, called for a £460 million ($1.3 billion) surplus to be accumulated through the bond lottery and increased taxes on cigarettes & corporation earnings. Total revenues in fiscal 1956-57 were estimated at £5.217 billion ($14.61 billion), total expenditures at £4.757 billion ($13.32 billion), defense expenditures at £1.499 billion ($4.19 billion). [See p. 121C-D1; Vol. XV, 135E1] . . . Laborite ex-Prime Min. Earl Attlee, in a London *Sunday Times* review Apr. 15 of ex-U.S. Pres. Truman's 2d vol. of memoirs *(Years of Trial & Hope)*, said Truman had given "scanty" credit to others for postwar Western policies. Attlee stressed that "the practicability of the idea" of the Berlin Airlift "was advanced by a British AF officer" and that "much valuable initiative" in launching the Marshall Plan was taken by the late British Forgn. Secy. Ernest Bevin. Attlee praised Truman's "courage" on Korea & U.S. "generosity in aid to others [&] services in the military sphere." [See pp. 121A2, 79G3]

Ceylon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, new Ceylonese Prime Minister, said in Colombo Apr. 16 that he would discuss the future of British air & naval bases in Ceylon in London in June [see p. 121A2]. Bandaranaike said that public transport would be the first Ceylonese industry nationalized but that he would not be "stampeded into quick nationalization projects without due consideration of all aspects of the question." (A *N.Y. Times* report on Ceylon Apr. 14 said 40% of the island's needs—mostly food—were being imported due to a yearly 3% rise in the Ceylonese population, now 8,500,000.) Bandaranaike was sworn in Apr. 12 by Gov. Gen. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. New Cabt. Apr. 12:

Prime Min., Defense, External Affairs—S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike; Eductn.—Wijayananda Dahanayake; Lands & Land Dvlpmt.—Charles Percival de Silva; Justice—Manikku Wadumestri Hendrick de Silva; Industry & Fisheries—Pedru Newa William de Silva; Finance—Stanley de Zoysa; Agri. & Food—Don Philip Rupasinghe Gunawardena; Labor, Housing & Soc. Services—Tikiri Banda Illangaratne; Home Affairs—Alexander Perera Jayasuriya; Local Govt. & Cultural Affairs—Jayaweera Kuruppu; Posts, Bdcstg. & Info.—Casila Abdul Samed Marikkar; Transport & Works—Maithripala Senanayake; Health—Mrs. Vimala Wikewardena.

Red China. Dep. Premier Chen Yi announced plans Apr. 8 to extend Chinese railways through new oil development areas in the Tsaidam Basin (northwest China) to Lhasa, Tibet. [See p. 5G1] . . . The Vatican reported Apr. 10 that 2 Roman Catholic priests (Revs. Paul Chang & John Gao) & a nun (Sister Isabella) had been executed in Hanyang, Hupeh Province. [See p. 121A3] . . . A new teachers training college was reported under construction Apr. 13 at Kufow,

Shantung Province, the birthplace of Confucius. [See p. 121E2] . . . Peiping Radio said Apr. 13 that a "mass rally" of 70,000 persons in Harbin, Manchuria Apr. 4 had approved the pardoning of 4 "counter revolutionaries" & reducing sentences of 6 others. [See Vol. XI, p. 155F] . . . Hong Kong dispatches Apr. 14 reported a Chinese CP drive to induct "higher level intellectuals" into the party through offers of preferential treatment. . . . Peiping Radio said Apr. 15 that Red China's 3,501 key state & joint ownership enterprises had expanded production 24.7% in Jan.-Mar. 1956 or 5.3% above planned levels. [See pp. 121F2, 5A2]

Spain. A general strike movement that began in Pamplona Apr. 7 & spread through northern Spain Apr. 11-17 affected plants in Bilbao, Barcelona, San Sebastian, Valencia & many smaller industrial centers. At the peak of the movement the strikes were supported by an estimated 60,000 workers [see Vol. XI, p. 110C]. The strikes, illegal in Spain, were reportedly in protest against Govt. wage policies and a rise in the cost of foodstuffs & other basic items permitted after wages were raised 20% Apr. 1. Strike leaders demanded that the 20% wage increase be doubled and that prices be held steady. Maj. Gen. Felipe Acedo, Barcelona civil governor, said Apr. 12 he had closed 2 struck plants & arrested some of the strikers. The Spanish Cabt., meeting Apr. 14 with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, ordered a lockout in all struck factories & cancellation of strikers' contracts & social benefits. Provincial governors warned Apr. 14 that employers paying strikers for time lost would be fined, but reports Apr. 14-17 said strikers were returning to their jobs after plant managers accepted demands for added pay raises ranging from 50% to 100% of the 20% Apr. 1 increase. Authorities were reported permitting full reinstatement with back pay for strikers returning to work immediately.

(Reports from Madrid Apr. 11 said 4 young Spaniards, including Forgn. Office employe Vicente Girbau Leon, 22, had been arrested Mar. 27 for "clandestine" propaganda & "offense to the authorities." Reports said they would be defended by pre-civil war Republican War Min. José Maria Gil Robles, who returned from exile in Portugal in 1954 & currently led the Catholic rightwing Spanish Confed. of Autonomous Rights party [see Vol. XI, p. 234M]. Police were said to have arrested several students in March [see p. 62E1], among them Fernandez Montecino, nephew of Republican poet Federico Garcia Lorca, who was killed in the 1936-39 civil war.)

USSR. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told an Apr. 11 Kremlin meeting of 1,800 young construction workers that 300,000 to 500,000 members of the Young Communist League must leave Soviet cities to build Siberian industry. Khrushchev said that fear of Siberia was a "bourgeois" hangover from Czarism, although he conceded that conditions could be harsh & "going to Siberia is not like going to eat pancakes at your mother-in-law's house." [See Vol. XIV, p. 78B2] . . . The Moscow press said Apr. 10 that the Young Communist League's Central Com. had approved League Secy. Aleksandr N. Shelepin's call (at the February CP Congress) for an end to "organized recruiting" of League members for assigned jobs. . . . Col. Gen. Pavel A. Belov, head of the Russian civil defense corps DOOSAF (Voluntary Assn. for the Promotion of Army, AF & Navy), reported Apr. 12 in *Sovietsky Patriot* that 2,600 new CD units were formed in late 1955 & that women would be trained to fill shortages in nuclear, biological & communication defense posts. . . . *N. Y. Times* correspondent Jack Raymond reported from Kishinev, Moldavian SSR Apr. 14 that collectivization of the former Rumanian province had been completed in 1950 and that there were now 800 collective farms, 108 machine tractor stations in the republic. Ukranian Agri. Min. Mikhail Spivak was quoted by Raymond in an Apr. 10 dispatch from Kiev as saying that conversion of the entire Ukraine to hybrid seed corn was planned in 2 yrs. and that hybrid crops had been increased from 2 million hectares in 1954 to 6 million in 1955, 7 million (17,297,000 acres) in 1956. [See p. 122F2; Vol. XV, 62F2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine municipal authorities in Buenos Aires dismissed 70 doctors and sanctioned 27 others Apr. 11 after charging them with collaboration with the ousted Perón regime. [See p. 114F3] . . . **Chilean** ex-Forgn. Min. Arturo Olavarria, in a letter Apr. 12 to the Santiago newspaper *El Mercurio*, revealed that Chile & Argentina had come close to declaring war on Britain in 1953 over their counterclaims to Deception I. in the Antarctic Olavarria said he had been dismissed as Forgn. Minister before the Chilean fleet could sail south to the Antarctic. [See Vol. XIII, p. 62E] . . . **Mexican** Natl. Chamber of the Iron & Steel Industry revealed Apr. 15 that Mexican steel production would reach an all-time high of one million tons in 1956, a 20% rise over 1955 and 50% higher than in 1953 [see p. 6F1]. A 12-hr. strike which cut off 80% of Mexico's phone service ended Apr. 17. Employes of the Telefonos de Mexico were to receive an 18% pay rise (they had asked for 40%) & other benefits. [See p. 87F2] . . .

Adolph A. Berle Jr., ex-asst. U.S. State Secy., told the Inter-Amer. Assoc. for Democracy & Freedom in New York Apr. 7 that the Eisenhower foreign aid program had discriminated against Latin-American nations. Less than ½ of 1%, or $127 million of funds sought for foreign aid had been earmarked for Latin America, Berle said [see p. 92A1]. (A U.S. House investigating subcom. headed by Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. [D., Va.] charged the Intl. Cooperation Admin. Mar. 29 with bungling the technical assistance program. The subcommittee said: Latin American countries had been pressured into projects they did not want & objected to helping pay for; exchange rates had been juggled to make it appear that a recipient country was contributing heavily while actually it contributed little.) [See p. 87E3]

ECONOMICS

Bank discount rate for all Fed. Reserve banks except Chicago's was increased by the FRB Apr. 12 to check an inflationary demand for loans. Rates of the N.Y., Boston, Phila., Cleve., Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City & Dallas banks were raised from 2½% to 2¾%, those of the San Francisco & Minneapolis banks from 2½% to 3%. [See Vol. XV, p. 434G1] . . . **Employed** persons in the U.S. totaled 63.1 million in mid-March (vs. 62.6 million in mid-February, 60.6 million in Mar. 1955) and unemployed totaled 2.8 million (approx. same as in Jan.-Feb. 1956), the Census Bureau estimated Apr. 9. [See p. 105G2] . . . **Price-fixing** on rolled gold & gold-filled plate materials was charged to 14 corporations & 6 company officials under an indictment in Boston announced by the Justice Dept. Apr. 5. The department also announced the filing in Boston of a civil anti-trust suit against the same firms & individuals and the Gold Filled Mfrs. Assn., Inc. of Attleboro, Mass. [See p. 114E3] . . . **Atomic-powered aircraft** development projects were assigned to Lockheed (for building a research & development center near Dawsonville, Ga.) & Convair (for work in Ft. Worth on an atomic-aircraft air frame) under contracts announced by the USAF Apr. 9. [See p. 129E1] . . . **Milton H. Biow**, 63, announced Apr. 6 in New York the dissolution (effective June 30) of his Biow Co., Inc., a major U.S. advertising agency for 25 yrs. [See Vol. XIII, p. 139B]

U.S. Supreme Court granted the federal Govt. permission Mar. 26 to sue

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	March	March 1955	July '55-Mar. '56	July '54-Mar. '55
Net deposits	$12,351,386,940	$10,942,763,315	$53,641,131,675	$47,527,023,843
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	2,174,983,830	2,107,580,937	17,869,314,151	15,917,063,142
Other	787,502,770	725,547,632	6,421,427,784	6,162,770,665
Corporation income taxes	8,116,591,830	6,843,884,146	13,159,377,121	11,260,393,081
Net withdrawals	6,148,785,097	6,932,353,825	53,457,338,386	51,958,012,000
Military	3,112,075,617	3,308,983,566	26,554,620,186	26,785,539,030
Foreign aid programs	217,502,631	336,342,324	2,832,814,513	2,863,985,471
Interest on public debt	537,979,990	447,599,085	3,718,044,195	3,289,147,769
Increase in public debt	.....	.....	1,970,314,763	2,788,219,054
Decrease in public debt	3,763,928,156	4,134,136,479	.....	.....

Gross public debt $276,344,537; year ago $274,047,818,162.
Gold reserve $21,715,595,605; year ago $21,719,042,324.
Treasury balance $7,071,786,134.48; year ago $5,150,785,410.98.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 14

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,727	*$21,716	*$21,670
Currency circulation	*$30,318	*$30,318	*$29,940
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$27,588	*$27,781	*$22,449
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,852,148,517	$10,530,665,638	$8,557,100,153
England note circulation	*£1,850.103	*£1,852.376	*£1,129.957
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,936,910	14,193,624	14,338,025
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	209.95	212.35	188.54
Bond sales (par value)	$23,849,000	$24,937,000	$18,391,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.06	97.46	100.32
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	158,147	157,662	205,324
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,171,000	7,149,190	6,811,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,280,000	9,930,000	7,360,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,846	*10,992	*9,633
Carloadings (cars)	[b]685,397	724,944	659,217
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$ 2.68¾	$ 2.72½	$ 2.74¼
Corn (bu.)	$ 1.68½	$ 1.71⅝	$ 1.67
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3695	$ .369	$ .342
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$54.83	$53.67	$37.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$ 5.96	$ 5.96	$5.54
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]113.4	113.5	110.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	[b]104	122	122
Failures (Apr. 5)‡	217	263	211

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 4 [b] Apr. 7 [c] Mar. 31 [d] Apr. 10

the state of Louisiana before the court in an action to determine whether Louisiana's claim to submerged oil land 9 mi. out from its "inland waters" was legal. [See Vol. XV, p. 338A1] . . . **U.S. Steel Foundation, Inc.** announced Apr. 15 grants to 403 liberal arts colleges, 47 universities, 16 technological institutes & 81 medical & other schools totaling $1 million. [See Vol. XIV, p. 247E2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Creation from chemicals of a substance that appeared to be a virus capable of reproduction was reported by Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, U. of Calif. biochemist, at the Amer. Soc. of Biological Chemists' 50th anniversary symposium in Atlantic City Apr. 17. He said an animal or vegetable "host" in which the virus might grow had not been found. [See Vol. XV, p. 434A3] . . . Drs. Ernest L. Wynder of Sloan-Kettering Inst. (N.Y.) & Geo. Wright of the U. of Toronto reported to the Amer. Assn. for Cancer Research in Atlantic City Apr. 14 that a fraction of tobacco tar (comprising 1.5% of the whole tar) isolated in laboratory tests appeared, on the basis of tests on mice, to contain most of the cancer-producing agents in tobacco tar. [See pp. 71C2, 63C2] . . . Release of 1,703,628 shots of Salk anti-polio vaccine by the Public Health Service Apr. 9 increased to 45,512,832 the total released since the program began last year [see p. 94E3]. Pres. Basil O'Connor of the Natl. Fndtn. for Infantile Paralysis predicted Apr. 11 that use of the vaccine could reduce cases of paralytic polio in the U.S. by ½ this year & to a "negligible" total in 1957 if vaccine makers, doctors, parents & the PHS would "cooperate fully" to supply & use the vaccine. He said facilities for producing an adequate, safe supply were available [see pp. 123B3, 6A3]. A group of West German Govt. medical advisers said in a report published Apr. 12 that children given Salk vaccine or a similar German serum might become carriers of contagious polio. The report was challenged by U. S. Army & AF medical authorities in Frankfort-on-the-Main who declared that Salk vaccine had been proved safe [see Vol. XV, p. 243E1-A2]. Canadian Govt. medical authorities reported in Montreal Apr. 13 that of 589,716 Canadian children aged 5-10 given Salk vaccine the past year, only 5 had contracted polio—"in spite of & not because of" the vaccine. [See p. 63C1] . . . The 3d published report in scientific literature on a check of heartbeat & breathing rates during human sexual intercourse was made to the Fed. of Amer. Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City Apr. 16 by Drs. Roscoe G. Bartlett & V. C. Bohr. Bartlett said the tests, made on 9 couples unknown to him & conducted at an unidentified university, showed that the pulse (normally 70 beats a min.) increased to 170-190 & the rate of breathing tripled—the increase in each case exceeding that caused by strenuous exercise. . . . Blue Cross organization reported Apr. 10 that 51,329,940 Americans were enrolled in its medical-insurance plans during 1955, an increase of 3,726,289 over 1954. . . . Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom reported Apr. 8 that 500,000 U.S. families had medical expenses in 1953 equalling or exceeding their annual income and 1,000,000 others had medical costs exceeding 50% of their annual income in 1953. [See Vol. XIV, p. 21D3]

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Solar furnace capable of radiating temperatures of 7,000 °to 8,000° Fahrenheit was scheduled Apr. 4 for construction by the USAF in the Sacramento Mts. near Holloman Air Dvlpt. Center, Alamogordo, N.M. [See p. 115E1] . . . **Ampex Corp.** of Redwood City, Calif. demonstrated in Chicago Apr. 14 an electronic tape (Video Tape) on which TV pictures & sound could be recorded for immediate or delayed reproduction. [See Vol. XV, p. 187F1]

N.Y. Drama Critics Circle awards Apr. 17 for the 1955-56 Broadway drama season: best new American play—"Diary of Anne Frank"; best new foreign play—"Tiger at the Gates"; best musical—"My Fair Lady." [See pp. 115F1, 95E1]

Geo. Foster Peabody Awards for radio & television made Apr. 11 by the U. of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism: TV entertainment—double award to comedian Jackie Gleason (CBS) & singer Perry Como (NBC); TV news—Douglas Edwards (CBS); TV children's program "Lassie" (CBS); radio public service—CBS station KIRO in Seattle for program "Democracy Is You"; TV dramatic entertainment—"Producer's Showcase" (NBC); TV education—Dr. Frank Baxter, KNXT (CBS) and citation to "Omnibus" (CBS) for series on Adams family; radio-TV music—"Voice of Firestone" (ABC); radio-TV public service—NBC chrmn. Sylvester Weaver Jr. for new concepts represented by "Monitor," "Weekday," "Wide, Wide World"; radio-TV promotion of international understanding—Quincy Howe for "Outside U.S.A." (ABC-TV) and special citation to TV documentary film "Assignment India" (NBC); radio education—"Biographies in Sound" (NBC); TV local public service—WMT (CBS) of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and KQED (educational TV), San Francisco. [See Vol. XV, p. 127B2]

NEW BOOKS

Red Over Green. By Robert Henriques. Young British officer with ailing wife becomes infatuated with another girl, tries to lose himself as World War II commando. Apr. 13. (Viking, 340 pp., $3.95)*

Remember The House. By Santha Rama Rau. Account of educated Indian girl who, though attracted by Western ideas remains Indian. Apr. 16. (Harper, 241 pp., $3)*

Revolt of the Moderates. By Samuel Lubell. Political scientist sees U.S. desire for tranquillity affecting the way Americans vote. Apr. 13. (Harper 308 pp., $3.75)†

Robert E. Lee. By Earl Schenck Miers. Reappraisal of Confederate leader as sorrowing, compassionate man. Apr. 16. (Knopf, 203 pp., $2.50)†

Savrola. By Winston Churchill. New edition of novel written in 1897 by ex-British Prime Minister dealing with young revolutionist who saves ruritanian country from dictatorship only to have it turn socialist. Apr. 16. (Random House, 241 pp., $3.50)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Affair of Honor. Comedy by Bill Hoffman in which Revolutionary War British officer threatens to hang some Yankees unless he can have his way with a maid. Staged by Robert Douglas. Presented by Theater Guild & Theater 200. With Dennis King, William Prince, Betsy Palmer, Edith King. Apr. 6 at Ethel Barrymore. (0-0-7)§

Mister Johnson. Norman Rosten's drama based on Joyce Cary's novel about Nigerian clerk who tries to live according to white man's mores. Staged by Robert Lewis. Presented by Lewis & Cheryl Crawford. With Earle Hyman, Josephine Premice, Gaby Rodgers, William Sylvester, Thayer David. Mar. 29 at Martin Beck. (4-1-2)§

Closed

Bus Stop Apr 21 (478 performances)
Silk Stockings Apr. 14 (475 performances)
Teahouse of the August Moon Mar. 25 (1,027 performances)
Tiger at the Gates Apr. 7 (208 performances)

OBITUARIES

Vernon B. Bagnall, 50, Amer. Tel. & Tel. exec. who organized Distant Early Warning air-raid defense line in Canada; Apr. 10 in Montclair, N.J. of heart attack. [See p. 119C-D1]

Clarence (Ginger) Beaumont, 79, major league outfielder 1899-1910, first man to bat in World Series game (Pittsburgh vs. Boston Red Sox Oct. 1, 1903); Apr. 10, Burlington, Wis.

Paul Bellamy, 71, ed. *Cleveland* (O.) *Plain Dealer* 1928-54, AP director for 18 yrs., son of *Looking Backward* author Edward Bellamy; Apr. 12 in Bratenahl, O.

Joseph Sill Clark Sr., 94, Philadelphia's oldest practicing atty., ex-pres. U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.; Apr. 14 in Chestnut Hill, Pa.

William Mil'er Collier, 88, diplomat-educator, U.S. Min. to Spain 1905-09, Geo. Washington U. pres. 1917-21, Amb. to Chile 1921-28; Apr. 15 in West Caldwell, N.J.

Dr. Cecil Kent Drinker, 69 physiology prof. at Harvard U. School of

* Fiction † Non-fiction § First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

Public Health 1917-47, industrial health expert; Apr. 14 in Falmouth, Mass. of heart ailment.

Dr. Fayette Clay Ewing, 94, last living founder of Amer. College of Surgeons, Shakespeare authority, foremost breeder of Scotch terriers; Apr. 15 in Pineville, La.

Herbert Henry Franklin, 89, ex-newspaperman, mfr. of Franklin auto with air-cooled motor 1902-34; Apr. 16 in Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson, 65, religious writer (*Spread of Christianity, Men Who Made the Churches*), *Christian Century* ed. 1924-56; Apr. 15, Beaumont, Tex.

Frederick H. Leonhardt, 83, industrial chemist, chrmn. Fritzsche Bros. (mfrs. essential oils for perfumes, food flavors); Apr. 10 in Douglaston, N. Y.

Lt. Gen. José Moscardo Ituarte, 78, insurgent general who defended Toledo Alcazar against Loyalist attacks in 1936 during Spanish Civil War (his son Luis, 16, who had been held hostage by Loyalists, was executed after Moscardo refused to surrender); Apr. 12 in Madrid.

Emil Nolde (Hansen), 88, German expressionist painter; Apr. 15 in Seebuell, Schleswig, Germany.

Shelly Pierce, 57, financial ed. *Journal of Commerce* (N. Y.), journalism prof.; Apr. 17 in San Juan, P. R. while on vacation.

Dr. Edouard Rist, 85, ex-head French Acad. of Medicine, tuberculosis authority; Apr. 14 in Paris.

Leo R. Sack, 66, U.S. Min. to Costa Rica 1933-37, public relations consultant; Apr. 15 in Los Angeles.

Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, 55, Cuban Forgn. Min., Prime Min. 1940-44; Apr. 15 in Havana. [See Vol. XII, p. 365P]

Samuel James Seymour, 96, believed last living witness to Lincoln's assassination; Apr. 13 in Baltimore.

Leo Spitz, 67, corp. counsel, RKO studio pres. 1935-38, co-founder Universal-Intl. studios, attorney for producers in trial of racketeer Willie Bioff for $1 million extortion plot; Apr. 16 in Hollywood of heart ailment. [See Vol. XV, p. 372B2]

Francis W. Tyler, 51, capt. of winning 1948 U.S. Olympic bobsled team, mgr. of 1956 team; Apr. 11 in Lake Placid, N. Y. of heart attack. [See Vol. VIII, p. 52H]

William K. (Billy) Wells, 72, writer of *Baron Munchausen* radio show, book for 12 successive *Geo. White's Scandals,* other musical comedies; Apr. 17 in New York.

Dr. G. Lloyd Wilson, 59, transportation expert, consultant to U.S. Defense Dept., ICC; Apr. 11 in Philadelphia.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Ferrari, won the Grand Prix of Syracuse (Sicily) Apr. 15. [See p. 104E1] . . . **Chess:** Russia won the intl. students' championship team tourney in Uppsala, Sweden ending Apr. 15. [See Vol. XV, p. 363G3] . . . **Golf:** Sam Snead, 43, of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. won the $12,500 Greater Greensboro (N. C.) open Apr. 12, for $2,200 [see p. 124A2; Vol. XV, 412A1]. Marlene Bauer Hagge won the Babe Zaharias women's tourney in Beaumont, Tex. Apr. 15, for $900. [See pp. 88A2, 21B1] . . . **Table tennis:** Ichiro Ogimura of Japan won men's singles, Tomi Okawa of Japan won women's singles, Ogimura & Yoshia Tomita of Japan won men's doubles, Angelica Rozeanu & Ella Zeller of Rumania won women's doubles, Erwin Klein of Los Angeles & Mrs. Leah Neuberger of New York won mixed doubles in the world championship tourney in Tokyo Apr. 11. [See p. 124D2] . . . **Tennis:** Lew Hoad of Australia won men's singles, Althea Gibson of New York won women's singles in the Naples tourney Apr. 15. [See pp. 104E2, 56C1]

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Major league baseball season opened Apr. 17. AP reported a poll of baseball writers predicting this order of finish for the season: *Amer. League*—New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Baltimore, Washington; *Natl. League*—Brooklyn, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh. [See Vol. XV, pp. 323B2, 331G3] . . . **Howie Pollett,** 34, pitcher, was signed by Chicago White Sox (AL) Apr. 16. [See Vol. XIII, p. 192E] . . . **John Groth,** outfielder, was waived from Washington to Kansas City Apr. 16. [See Vol. XV, p. 196C2] . . . **Max Lanier,** 41, pitcher, was released by Phila. Apr. 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 399N] . . . **Natl. Hockey League** all-stars selected Apr. 17 by poll of sportswriters covering the NHL: Jacques Plante of Montreal, goalie; Maurice (Rocket) Richard of Montreal & Ted Lindsay of Detroit, wings; Jean Beliveau of Montreal, center; Doug Harvey of Montreal & Bill Gadsby of New York, defense. [See p. 124B2] . . . **Philadelphia** Municipal Stadium was selected Apr. 16 as the site of a game in 1957 renewing the Army-Notre Dame football series. [See Vol. VI, p. 422E] . . . **Bill Nieder** of the U. of Kansas recorded 60 ft. 3 in. for the shot put in Lawrence, Kan. Apr. 14. (Only other man to exceed 60 ft.: world record-holder Parry O'Brien.) [See p. 56A2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. Reports Apr. 14 from Beira, Mozambique said 107 persons had been killed in the Nampula & Niassa districts and the town of Memba wiped out by a cyclone the previous week in Portuguese East Africa. . . . 30 persons were killed & 29 badly injured Apr. 15 when a Royal Thai AF plane accidentally dropped a bomb on a holiday crowd in Prachuab Khiri Khan, Thailand. [See p. 116C3] . . . 28 persons were drowned when a motor launch sank outside the harbor of Badagri, Nigeria, it was reported Apr. 7 in Lagos. [See p. 80C3] . . . 22 persons were reported killed, 200 injured & over 1,100 made homeless by a tornado Apr. 15 in 5 rural communities near Birmingham, Ala. Destruction was most extensive in the Negro community of McDonald's Chapel. A 2d tornado caused considerable damage but no injuries Apr. 15 in Huntsville, Ala. [See p. 116A3] . . . The Vienna Stock Exchange was destroyed at an estimated loss of $3 million by a fire Apr. 13.

Crime. Michael (Mickey) Bowers, 54, alleged N.Y. waterfront racketeer & secy.-treas. of the Allied Stevedoring Corp. regarded as boss of "pistol" Local 824 of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was sentenced to 5 yrs. in jail Apr. 16 by a federal court in New York & fined $10,000 for conspiracy to evade $43,331 in corporate taxes for 1951. The Allied Stevedoring Corp. was fined $10,000 and its president, John Ward, 47, sentenced to 4 yrs. in jail & fined $10,000. Company vice pres. John A. Potter, 64, was sentenced to a year & a day. [See Vol. XV, p. 225D1] . . . Irish Nationalist students returned a painting valued at $28,000 to London's Tate Gallery Apr. 16 after having stolen it Apr. 12. The students, who informed Scotland Yard of the theft, claimed the painting, Berthe Morisot's *Jour D'Eté,* was one of 39 bequeathed to Dublin by Irish art collector Sir Hugh Lane who died in the 1915 sinking of the *Lusitania.*

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Diego Rivera, 69, Mexican muralist and avowed Communist, announced in Mexico City Apr. 14 that he was a Catholic. Rivera's disclosure came after he appeared at the Del Prado Hotel to paint out the words "Dios no existe" (God doesn't exist) from his mural *Sunday in the Alameda.* The painting had been hanging covered since 1948. [See Vol. XV, p. 372F3] . . . **Carl Sandburg,** 78 [see p. 16G3], received Yeshiva U.'s Albert Einstein Coll. of Medicine first commemorative award ($1,000) & a medal for his work in the humanities Apr. 17 in New York. Other winners: Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) in citizenship; AEC member Dr. John von Neumann in science; neurologist Dr. Stanley Cobb in medicine. . . . **Gordon W. Pollock,** 28, Broadway theatrical producer, & his pregnant wife, Norma, were reported missing Apr. 15 after their private plane disappeared on a flight via Lake Erie from Detroit to New York. [See p. 7F2] . . . **Bill Pearson,** a jockey of Pasadena, Calif., won the $64,000 top prize Apr. 17 on CBS-TV's *The $64,000 Question* for answering questions on art. [See p. 56E3] . . . **Francis A. Drexel's** $14 million estate was to be distributed to various charities, according to a ruling made Apr. 14 by a Philadelphia court. Drexel, who died in 1885, made the stipulation in the event his 3 daughters died childless. . . . **James J. Mayfield,** 45, assoc. Alabama Supreme Court justice & an outspoken segregationist, shot & killed himself in Montgomery Apr. 4. He was said to have been despondent over his chances for reelection.

Divorced: Brenda Frazier by John F. (Shipwreck) Kelly; Apr. 14 in Bartow, Fla. [See p. 88F3]